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Agenda Item: C.6.4

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CONSIDERATIONS ON FOOD INSPECTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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CONSIDERATIONS ON FOOD INSPECTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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S U M M A R Y

1) In developing countries food inspection must deal especially with epidemic diseases transmitted by foods. Therefore, it is indispensable that the emergency programme should provide in the first place for bacteriological analyses.

2) The chemical analyses of foods within the framework of the emergency programme should cover in the first place unhealthy admixtures which are to be feared in large amounts.

3) At first, it would be sufficient to establish an institute for analyses with three or four laboratories, one of them should deal with bacteriological tests, and it would be necessary to engage two physicians and one or two chemists with their assistants. One institute would be sufficient for a population of 3 - 4 millions.

4) The food-police should cooperate closely with the institute for analyses and the director of this institute should also be the chief of the food-police. The food police-organs should have real police-power.

5) A law on foodstuffs should take into account particularly food-epidemiology and it should contain all the bases for food inspection and also sanctions in case of violation of the law. A book of methods should be attached to the law, similar to the Dutch Warenwet.

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